cases, may, on taking his seat in the legislature, or as an elector of the senate, take his solemn affirmation, or declaration, instead of the oath prescribed.

XXI. That in case any vacancy shall hereafter happen in the senate, by the refusal to act, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of this state, by any person elected a member of the senate, the same shall be filled up, if it shall happen during the recess of the general assembly, within one week after the meeting thereof, and if during the session, it shall be filled up within one week after such vacancy shall happen, in manner following, to wit: The house of delegates shall, by ballot, appoint nine of their body then present, and the said nine, or a majority of them, shall, by ballot, nominate to the senate three qualified persons, and out of such nomination the senate shall elect one person, by ballot, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the five years.

XXII. That not less than a majority of the senate, with their president, (to be chosen by them by ballot,) shall constitute a house for the transacting any business, other than that of adjourning.

XXIII. That the senate shall judge of the elections and qualification of senators.

XXIV. That the general assembly meet annually, on the first Monday of November, and if necessary, oftener.

XXV. That each house shall appoint its own officers, and settle its own rules of proceeding.

XXVI. That a person of wisdom, experience and virtue, shall be elected governor by the electors of the senate when assembled to elect senators, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, and for ever thereafter by the electors of the senate when so assembled; and the said election of governor shall be made in the same manner as the election of senators; and no person shall be capable of serving as governor longer than ten years successively; and if any person elected governor shall refuse to act, die, resign, be disqualified, or remove out of the state, the first named of the council shall qualify and act, and call the general assembly, as the constitution directs, and the vacancy shall be supplied and filled as follows: The house of delegates shall, by ballot, appoint nine of their body then present, and the said nine, or a majority of them, shall, by ballot, nominate to the senate three qualified persons, and out of that nomination the senate shall elect one person, by ballot, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the five years.

XXVII. That no person, unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident actually and *bonâ fide* in this state above five years next preceding the election, with an exception as to such persons as shall be absent on the public business of the United States, or this state, shall be eligible as governor.

XXVIII. That upon the death, resignation, or removal out of this state, of the governor, the first named of the council for the time being shall act as governor, and qualify in the same manner, and shall immediately call a meeting of the general assembly, giving not less than fourteen days notice of the meeting, at which meeting a governor shall be appointed, in manner aforesaid, for the residue of the year.

XXIX. That the council to the governor shall consist of three of the most sensible, discreet and experienced men, above twenty-five years of age, residents actually and *bonâ fide* in this state above three years next preceding the election, with an exception as to such persons as shall be absent on the public business of the United States, or this state, and shall be elected by the electors of the senate when assembled to elect senators in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, and for ever thereafter by the electors of the senate when so assembled; and the said election of the council shall be made in the same manner as the election of senators, and no person shall be capable of acting as a member of the council longer than ten years successively: And if any person elected a member of the council shall refuse to act, die, resign, or remove out of the state, during the recess of the general assembly, the members thereof, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person, qualified as aforesaid, in his place, until the meeting of the general assembly; and in the first week of the session the said vacancy shall be supplied as follows, to wit: The house of delegates shall, by ballot, appoint nine of their body then present, and the said nine, or a majority of them, shall, by ballot, nominate to the senate three qualified persons, and out of such nomination the senate shall elect one person, by ballot, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the five years; and if any member of the council, or the person so elected, shall refuse to act, die, resign, or remove out of the state, during the sitting of the general assembly, such vacancy shall be filled up in like manner; and if during the recess of the general assembly, such vacancy shall be filled up by the members of the council in manner aforesaid, until the next meeting of the general assembly, and, in such case, the said vacancy shall be filled up in manner aforesaid, and so *toties quoties* whenever a vacancy shall happen it shall be filled up as herein before directed. That the proceedings of the council shall be always entered on record, to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent, and their advice, if so required by the governor, or any member of the council, shall be given in writing, and signed by the members giving the same respectively; which proceedings of the council shall be laid before the senate, or house of delegates, when called for by them, or either of them. The council may appoint their own clerk, who shall take such oath of support and fidelity to this state, as the legislature, shall direct, and of secrecy, in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to keep secret.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, *November* 19.

A NEW and EXTRAORDINARY MODE of committing BURGLARY.

THE following extraordinary attempt to commit a robbery was made at Deptford, and which would certainly have succeeded had it not been for the uncommon sagacity of a dog. The circumstances were the following.

A gentleman residing at the above place, and who has a son that is hourly expected home from a voyage to the West-Indies, received a letter a few days ago, informing him, that the ship in which his son was, had arrived the preceding day at Gravesend; that his son was well in health, but had hurt his right hand, which prevented the letter being his writing, and that he had got the captain's clerk to write it for him; and as the ship was likely to make some stay at Gravesend, he had sent his chest up by the Gravesend boat the night before, and should himself come home by land the day following the date of the letter. Thus every thing had the appearance of truth; and to confirm it, in the evening of the day on which the letter was received, two men brought a large chest to the gentleman's house, saying they had brought it from on board the Gravesend boat, which had stopped off Deptford for that purpose. The gentleman rewarded them very handsomely for their trouble, and the chest was with difficulty carried up stairs, it appearing to be very heavily loaded, and was put into the son's apartment. It had remained there but a very short time, when a favourite dog found his way into the room, and continued to bark a considerable time, though repeatedly called to by his master. Finding it impossible to get the dog down the gentleman went up with a stick; and, on his entering the room the dog increased his barking and bit and tore at the chest as if anxious to get at something in the inside: the gentleman however, not then suspecting what was the cause of the dog's barking, beat him down stairs and shut the door. After this the dog continued to bark and scratch at the door, and on some person's going in, he immediately ran to the chest, and seemed more enraged than ever—and all efforts to drive him away proved fruitless. Some gentlemen who were in the house on a visit proposed breaking open the chest to see what was the cause of the extraordinary persevering eagerness in the dog. This at first was refused by the gentleman of the house, but on their laying hold of the chest, the dog was silent, and they thought they heard something breathe, on which it was broke open, and a man was found in it, with every implement for house-breaking, a pair of pistols, and a quantity of phosphoric matches. On being interrogated, he acknowledged it was a plan laid by a gang, of which he was the principal, to rob the house—that they had made themselves masters of every circumstance relative to his son before they attempted it, and it was agreed he should let them in about three o'clock in the morning to strip the house—On being asked how he was to get out of the chest, which was strongly corded and locked down, he shewed them a part of it, which opened by a sliding board, and by which he could come at the rope so as to cut it—the key of the lock he had in his pocket, and which was made to open on the inside as well as out. He was taken before a magistrate and committed for re-examination, as they are in great hopes of being able to apprehend the rest of the gang, who by this man's account, have been guilty of a great many robberies.

By accounts from Waterford we learn, that the tranquillity of that city has been greatly disturbed by the inconsiderate and riotous demeanor of the working people, who have associated in different trades, in order to obtain higher wages. On Monday last they assembled in very large bodies threatening destruction to several of the principle merchants and traders unless their demands were complied with. For some hours the inhabitants of the city and liberties continued under the utmost agitation and terror from the tumultuous appearance of the insurgents, but our letters do not state any particular acts of violence. The mayor has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50l. on conviction of any of the persons concerned in those illegal meetings, or in regulating at their clubs and societies the prices and hours of labour. This, with some judicious precautionary measures that have been adopted, it is imagined will prevent the repetition of the disorder.

A most unhappy circumstance happened near Manchester, a few days past. Two gentlemen, intimate friends, had been to spend the day together a little distance from the town, and having drank too freely, disputed on the ability of their horses, each boasting of the swiftness of his own; a wager therefore was laid, that they should gallop 14 miles against each other; they desired their horses to be saddled, and told the landlord their intention, who begged them to desist till another time, but no entreaty was sufficient; they insisted on having their steeds brought out, and before they mounted, he gave them a pint of ale. They accordingly started, and had not rode more than two miles, before one of the gentlemen fell from his horse, and the other went over him. The horse struck him in his eye, which has deprived him of his sight. He likewise broke his arm, and was dangerously bruised by the fall. His companion unfortunately attempted to stop his horse too quick (seeing his friend's situation) who threw him down, and by the fall fractured his skull. These unhappy gentlemen lay within half a mile of each other a considerable time, till some persons, who set out thinking to meet them returning, found them in this deplorable situation. They were taken to the nearest house, and their remain dangerously ill.

Dec. 10. A subscription in behalf of the abolition of the slave trade has been lately opened at New-Castle, and has greatly increased within these few weeks past. Another is likewise opened at Durham.

The prophecies of Christopher Love, which are shortly to be made public, are of a very extraordinary kind. He is said to have foretold the American independency, the French revolution, and other events which have been confirmed. Of those yet to come, he speaks in the following words: "God will be known to many in the year 1795. This will produce a great man. The stars will wander, and the moon turn as blood, in 1800. Africa, Asia and America, will tremble in 1803. A great earthquake all over the world in 1805. God will be universally known by all—then a general reformation and peace for ever, when the people shall learn war no more. Happy is the man that liveth to see this day."

PORTLAND, *(N. H.) February* 8.

There is a gentleman now in this town who left Nova-Scotia in October or November last. While there, he was informed that Mr. Bowles was at Halifax about the middle of last summer; that he was on his way to England, and was accompanied by several of the Creek Indian chiefs. Mr. Bowles, when at Nova-Scotia, drew bills (for the Indian purpose) to a very considerable amount on the British government.—These bills had been forwarded to England; and contrary to the expectation of many gentlemen at Halifax, they had been accepted and paid!—There is therefore no room to doubt but that Bowles is assisted in his present operations, and expects to be supported in them, by the government of Great-Britain

PITTSBURGH, *March* 3.

The letters from the committee of the western country, on the state of affairs, addressed to governor Mifflin, were by him laid before the house of representatives, and he proposed ordering a draught of militia, but that being considered as harrassing to the frontiers, a bill was brought in and passed for the raising the three companies that are to be commanded by major M'Cully.

As enlistments will immediately take place, and the troops under the general government occasionally pass through our country, and the report of this soon passing to the Indian nations, it will throw them on preparation for the campaign, and of course will keep them at home, so that we shall not be so harrassed this spring as we had reason to fear.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9.

The secretary of the treasury, we are informed, has directed all the collectors of the revenue to receive no other notes but those of the bank of the United States, and to pay all the monies they may receive into that bank and its branches. Measures are also taken to make that institution and its dependencies the depositary for all the public monies and the channel through which they are to flow in all payments from the public for the interest of the debt, salaries to officers, &c. which will add immensely to the specie capital of the bank, as the public money will lie frequently uncalled for, a considerable time, while the arrangement will afford a convenience to the government, and to its creditors. The secretary has likewise subscribed for the five thousand shares allotted to the government.

The noble spirit of canal making has pervaded every part of the union. A company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers by a canal of one and twenty miles in length, in South-Carolina. The sum supposed to be necessary to complete this extensive work, is 55,620l. sterling. Twenty-five per cent. are allowed by the legislature in tolls for all monies advanced by stockholders.

Letters from Cape François inform, that a detachment of 300 men of the Welsh-Irish regiment landed there on the 27th of January, together with 500 of the regiment of Provence, and a large quantity of artillery, shot, and other military stores.—The ships, with 6000 more troops, were in sight of the island, having on board three millions of livres intended to relieve the wants of the colony.—Thirty thousand more troops were soon looked for. The mulattoes and negroes, at their last effort, had entirely burnt and ravaged all that highly cultivated part of Hispaniola, called La Plaine and committed the most shocking murders.

Extract of a letter dated Marietta, January 1, 1792.

"Nothing material has transpired since my last, the savages not having shewn themselves since the battle we are threatened, however, with their appearance in the spring, and if possible, with redoubled ferocity; most of the settlements on these waters are in a very defenceless situation, and must either be abandoned or what is more distressing, incur the hazard of savage barbarity. The latter indeed will be inevitable by many families from their inability to effect a removal in the depth of winter. This is the only place which is rendered in any degree tenable, and even here our force is too inadequate, and but illy prepared for service.

"I particularly lament the situation of Bellpree, a settlement about 20 miles below, consisting of some respectable families that have emigrated to this country, and whose exertions have been indefatigable in rendering it the most improved of any upon the Ohio. You may conceive some idea of the flourishing condition of Bellpree, when I inform you that in passing that place we enumerated 400 hogs in pens, fattening for the fall slaughter; a number quite inconsiderable when compared to that which was then ranging in the woods. We had also the pleasure of viewing stacks and cribs of grain to the amount of many thousand bushels, and were informed of one individual, who had contracted with the French agent for the sale of 4000 bushels of corn, of his own growth in one year. The vegetables indeed were innumerable, and our soldiers were suffered to take as many of them, grain, as subsisted them for some weeks.